









The clerk and his deputies and one in those of the District Attorney, and it is very clear that the ballots were not tampered with while they remained in that room.

But a day or two after the election, the ballots were removed to a cupboard in a room known as the registration room, situated on the upper floor of the courthouse building, and not in actual use by the clerk or other persons during the time that the ballots remained there—a period of more than a month—until they were removed on a few occasions by experts employed by the Grand Jury. This room was frequently visited by the clerk and his deputies, there being no occasion for their presence except for reference rather infrequently required to the original registration certificates, and the only deputy who testified that he visited it during the time the ballots were kept there was able to recall but three or four specific instances.

From the evidence it would appear that the door was unlocked during the daytime, and it does not appear to have been locked by the clerk at night, but it seems to have been the custom of the janitor and watchman to lock the inside doors at night. The lock upon this door was an ordinary lock of the kind commonly called a Yale lock, having a flat key. Upon one side of the room is separated from those adjacent by a board partition running to the ceiling, upon the other side by a partition about nine feet in height, leaving an open space above it of six feet or more, and separating this room from what is known as the recorder's office, which, in turn, is separated from the street by two doors, one an outside door, which the watchman testified he was in the habit of locking at 9 or 10 o'clock in the evening, if deputies remained in the building until that late an hour. The evidence does not disclose the number of persons carrying keys to the outside door, opening directly into the copying room, but one key seems to have been in another small room called the counting room, and the record is entirely silent as to how many persons had keys to the counting room. It seems, however, from the evidence, that all of the deputies about the offices in the courthouse have keys enabling them to enter into some portion of the building, if the outside stairs doors were not locked.

The watchman testified that he was constantly in and about the building, from the time the janitor left until the morning, passing from one room to another and locking all doors which he found open. But it appeared from the evidence that on one occasion during the period the ballots were in the registration room three persons were locked in that room, called to a person on the street, who passed into the building, opening the door of the counting room, the copying room, and the parties climbed over the partition and passed out of the building without the watchman having any knowledge of that fact. So that it is clear from the evidence, as it would also be in the nature of things, that if the door, in one portion of the building, might easily be avoided by a person passing into it, and have no knowledge of his presence.

The evidence shows that the cupboard in which the ballots were placed was common redwood case, having upon it a Yale lock with a small flat key, and that no person had keys intended for that lock except the deputy who had charge of the ballots; but the lock was of a character that it could easily be picked by a person having any skill in that sort of work, or be opened by a key which would happen to fit it. It further appears that there were two doors to the portion of the cupboard in which the ballots were kept, closing together, the bolt of the lock passing a very short distance into the mortised door, and that the mortised door is fastened by a spring catch, and the doors might be pushed to close enough to lock, and if the catch did not drop in place the doors could be pulled open, and afterward pushed to tightly, and would appear to be perfectly sealed.

It also appears that the windows of the upper floor of the courthouse are very seldom fastened, and a party could step out of a window of another room on the upper floor, walk along the top of a one-story addition to the courthouse on the south side, raise a window and step into this registration room, and reach the ballots.

The evidence of the custody of the ballots might be sufficient to make a prima facie showing of their identity, in absence of rebutting testimony. But the evidence shows that, in order to make the change shown by the recount, it is necessary to believe that in the Thursday, December 19, the number of straight Republican and straight Democratic votes was reversed by the election board in entering them upon the tally sheet. The return shows 57 straight Republican votes and 43 straight Democratic votes. The recount shows 44 straight Republican votes and 56 straight Democratic votes. It is not claimed that there was any willful misconduct on the part of the election board, and the board is shown to have been composed of competent and careful men, each party being represented as required by law, by three persons. The election officers in that district were: Frank Walker, J. F. Newell and Mr. McCauley, Republicans; William T. Jeffreys, E. S. Woods and L. B. Dockweiler, Democrats.

They were examined by the court, and all testified that they thought they had counted the ballots correctly and made the proper return; evidence not going very much further than their sworn return, except that if a mistake had been made by reversing the numbers in entering them on the tally sheet some of the board would probably recognize it when their attention was called to the matter.

Some members of the board testified more positively upon the matter. Woodside, one of the Democratic representatives of the board, testified that he examined the ballots as they were counted, saw that they were counted correctly, and was positive that the Democratic straight vote was less than the Republican straight vote, and his recollection was that the Republican straight vote was fifty odd and the Democratic forty odd.

Newell testified that he assisted in counting the straight votes, and that on the count of the ballots there were fifty-six straight Republican and forty-three straight Democratic, and another called given to one of the two parties, he did not remember which; and that after the count those numbers were announced.

W. W. Robinson, who was not a member of the board, testified that he was present at the count and carefully watched it, looking at every ticket as it was counted, and kept a tally on his cuff, that he saw all of the straight tickets counted, and that there were more Republican straight tickets than Democratic, and that his recollection was that the total Democratic vote was eighty-three and the straight vote was three more than the straight (which corresponds with the returns); that he had made a memorandum of the vote. And, being afterward recalled, produced the memorandum and testified positively that the Democratic straight vote was forty-three.

E. A. Stanton testified that he, also, watched and heard the count in Precinct 36; that he stood within three feet of Walker, who counted the votes, and saw they were counted correctly; that there were from 56 to 60 straight Republican votes and from 40 to 44 straight Democratic votes; that he knew the number of Republican straight votes was greater than the number of Democratic straight votes; that his father was a candidate for election, and that he watched the count very carefully for that reason.

The evidence shows that there were a very considerable number of persons present in the room but no witness has been produced who has any recollection, or any indistinct idea, that any error was made by the board in the counting and returning of the votes.

The recount of ballots in Precinct 36, showed a similar change to that in Precinct 38. The official returns show 43 straight Republican and 43 straight Democratic. According to the recount, the straight Republican vote was 42, and the straight Democratic 44.

The court examined all of the election officers, except one who was not produced. All of these officers who were brought forward had made no mistake, some of them declaring that it was impossible that such an error could have been made. The election board was probably as competent as ever was appointed, consisting of three Republicans and three Democrats, all of them keen, sharp men, familiar with figures.

I. B. Newton, one of the inspectors, testified that he had charge of all the office business of Harper, Reynolds & Co., since 1887; that his business was entirely with figures; that the tickets were counted by Baker or Blake and then by himself, and their count agreed; that he correctly counted them and correctly announced the count, and that the figures were correctly entered; that he does not think it possible that they made a mistake.

A. O. Blake, a Democratic inspector, testified that he counted the ballots first and counted the returns, and saw they were correctly entered on the tally sheet.

C. Galpin, one of the clerks, testified that he was a Democrat; that he saw the ballots counted; that they were correctly counted; that he correctly entered them on the tally sheet; that he remembered from the counting that the Democratic straight tickets were not so many as the Republican straight tickets; that he was positive they were correctly entered; that he would not admit that he was mistaken in the tally sheet and ballots differed; that it would be easier for him to suppose that the ballots had been tampered with than that they had made a mistake.

O. M. B. Ker testified that he stood beside Mr. Blake and watched him count the ballots, and then passed by him to Mr. Newton, counted by him, and then counted by the other judge; that they were counted correctly; that he was positive that he had entered them correctly on the tally sheet.

Y. Bell testified that he was a United States Deputy Marshal; that he overlooked the counting and was positive that the count of the Republican and Democratic straight tickets was correctly made and tallied; that he saw them counted and entered, and sat beside the clerk who made the tally; that he was returned, and saw him make the entries.

J. J. Flanagan testified that he was a Democrat and Deputy United States Supervisor; that he heard and saw the tickets counted; that they were counted correctly and correctly announced.

The evidence shows that there were a number of other spectators in the room during the counting, but no witness was produced who had even an indistinct idea that any error had been made by the board. As the result was dependent upon Precinct 36 no evidence was introduced in regard to the other precincts.

The recount, if accepted, shows serious errors in nearly all of the other precincts; two of them being correct, and in two others the error being probably the result of the failure of the board to count for Kowan and Forester, who were counted with the name of Mayo upon them. A circumstance which, taken with the other evidence in the case, may be regarded as of some weight, is the fact that the errors, if made, with one exception, were all in favor of Forester; and it is not claimed that there was any misconduct on the part of the election officers, so that these errors, if they occurred, were all the result of mistake. There is no apparent reason why errors should have been made against one party as against the other.

The only precinct in which the error, if made, is in the other way, was in the Forty second, in which Forester gained 2 votes. It thus appears that Kowan, by the recount gains in thirteen precincts and loses only in one; or, if Kowan the precinct in which the result is due to the Mayo vote, Kowan in eleven and Forester in one. It certainly seems contrary to the doctrine of chances that, with the opportunity of mistake equal between the two parties, in the absence of misconduct on the part of the boards, the errors should be in such overwhelming proportion against one of the parties.

Applying the rule that the contestant must show that the ballots were safely kept and not exposed to danger of being tampered with to the evidence in this case, I am not satisfied that the identity of the ballots has been established, and for that reason reject the recount and adopt the original returns.

Let findings and judgment be prepared in accordance with this opinion.

**MARRIAGE LICENSES.**  
A Christmas "boom" in the County Clerk's "Cupid" department.

The following marriage licenses were yesterday issued by the County Clerk:  
Albert E. Taylor, aged 31, a native of Maine, and Georgia Belleville, aged 33, a native of Delaware, both residents of Los Angeles.

Edgar M. Hendricks, aged 24, a native of Texas, and Olive W. Hawthorn, aged 18, a native of California, both residents of Los Angeles.

Joseph Gsell, aged 38, a native of Switzerland, and Lina Schwarz, aged 28, a native of Germany, both of Los Angeles.

Joseph S. Kelly, aged 24, a native of Kansas, and Mary M. Finkate, aged 20, a native of Los Angeles.

James McLaren, aged 33, a native of New Brunswick, and Mary A. Crittenden, aged 18, a native of California and both residents of San Pedro.

## THE SALOON CASES.

Argued Before Justice Owens on Demurrer.

THE ARRAY OF LEGAL TALENT

The Sunday-closing Ordinance Alleged to Be Unconstitutional and That the Court Should Enjoin Its Enforcement.

In the Police Court before Judge Owens yesterday the demurrers filed by the alleged violators of the Sunday law were argued and taken under advisement. The city was represented by Deputy City Attorney Crutcher, while the defendants were very generously represented by numerous counsel.

All of the demurrers alleged, among other things:  
First—That the court has no jurisdiction over the persons of the defendants.

Second—That the court has no jurisdiction over the subject matter of the offense.

Third—That the complaint is ambiguous and uncertain, for the reason that it does not state in it the exact offense was committed in violation of any particular ordinance, giving number and date of its passage and the provisions thereof.

Fourth—That the complaint is uncertain, for the reason that it does not set forth whether or not the ordinance which it is alleged the provisions of which were violated, was ever published in a newspaper in the city of Los Angeles, or was ever passed the necessary time required by the statutes in order to make it a binding and effective ordinance.

Fifth—That the complaint is ambiguous and uncertain, for the reason that it does not state the provisions of the ordinance, or that any such ordinance was duly passed by the City Council or approved by the Mayor in accordance with the provisions of the charter, or that the same ever became a law or is a valid ordinance of the city.

Sixth—That if there ever was such an ordinance, that it is unreasonable and contrary to the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of California.

Seventh—That the city of Los Angeles never had the power to pass any such ordinance as alleged and attempted to be set up in the complaint.

Eighth—That there is no such court in the city of Los Angeles authorized by any statute as "the Police Court of the City of Los Angeles."

C. C. Stephens, one of the attorneys for the defense, held in his argument that the ordinance was unfair, unjust and oppressive; that in passing it the Council had exceeded its authority; that while the body of the ordinance was correct, the intent and purpose of the ordinance was to prohibit liquor, it did not have the power to prohibit or forbid the traffic altogether.

Mr. Guthrie, also counsel for the defense, argued against the validity of the police court.

Each demurrer was answered in detail by Deputy City Attorney Crutcher. He held that the Whitney Act now applied to this city, having a population of over 30,000. Judge Owens took the cases under advisement until next Tuesday.

In Need of Assistance.  
Mrs. Anna Gillen, who is situated at Mrs. Carberry's, No. 23 1/2 South Broadway, is in destitute circumstances, and in need of immediate assistance. She has two children, one about a year and a half old, and the other an infant of six months, and is without means to purchase the actual necessities of life, such as food, clothing, and shelter. She is a widow and has no one to help her. If any one can help her, please write to her at the above address.

**SLAUGHTERING PRICES.**  
S. GORDAN,  
Successor to

**GORDAN BROS.**  
Merchant Tailors

Have just received a large assortment of Fine Imported and Domestic Woollens from which we can make up a

**NOBBY SUIT OF CLOTHES**  
From \$20.00 upwards.

We have also just received a Handsome Line of Pantaloons from which we can make up

Splendid Pants From \$5.00 Upwards.

Perfect Fit and First-Class Workmanship Guaranteed.

118 S. SPRING ST.

Call and examine our Goods before ordering elsewhere.

Boots and Shoes.

**GIBSON & TYLER CO.,**

142 and 144 N. SPRING ST.

THE BEST OF GOODS! THE LOWEST OF PRICES  
THE FINEST AND LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY!

Exclusive Agents for the Celebrated

Laird, Schober & Mitchell Fine Shoes and Oxford Ties.

For Style, Durability and Fit, these splendid goods scarcely have an equal. We carry a full line of them.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS, we have a beautiful assortment of Slippers and other goods in the most fastidious.

N. B.—A few lines of the McDonald & Fisher stock still on hand that must be closed out this month.



**GIBSON & TYLER CO.,**  
142 and 144 N. SPRING ST.

ORANGE LAND AT REDLANDS!  
ON TEN YEARS' TIME.

THE BARTON LAND AND WATER CO. have concluded to sell the remainder of that grand old ranch in small tracts of 5, 10, 20 and 40 acres, with pure mountain water piped to it and deeded with the land, at \$300 per acre. Only 10 per cent. cash required at time of purchase and NO FURTHER PAYMENT FOR TEN YEARS, except 6 per cent. interest per annum. The buyer gets a continuous flow of oak (1) milder's inch of water with each seven acres.

Over 250000 worth of this land has been sold in the past year, principally to people that have been engaged in orange-growing for many years. Over 40,000 orange trees have been planted by the settlers between March 1st and August 1st 1890. All of the land is within one and a half mile of the center of the city of Redland, and a good deal of it within three-quarters of a mile. Railroad and more line through the land.

You closely confined, tired out BUSINESS MEN, go and spend \$15.00 per month for care of ten acres, and within five years you can sell for \$10,000—if properly cultivated. TITLE, U. S. PATENT. For further particulars, write to

W. P. MCINTOSH, Pres. and Gen'l Mgr.,  
144 South Main Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

**GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.**

A specialty in Fancy Furniture, Reed and Rattan Goods, Handsome Easy Chairs, Rattan Couches, Rockers, Sewing Chairs, Smokers, Fancy Workstands, etc.—  
**CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES A SPECIALTY.**

**GEORGE J. BINDER,**  
1000 DOWNEY (Opposite New City Hall)

Boots and Shoes.

**CHRISTMAS - TIDINGS**

--OF--

**COMFORT AND JOY.**



That is what a present of a pair of Lewis' Handsome Embroidered Slippers brings to its happy recipient.

The public was promised a SENSATION in the WAY OF SLIPPER BARGAINS, and the prices from now on will be CUT DEEP INTO THE VERY HEART OF THE MANUFACTURER'S PRICE.

**PROFIT WILL BE LOST SIGHT OF!**

It doesn't pay to carry these over after the season closes, and LOW PRICES and RICH BARGAINS are the only levers to move a mammoth stock. Every atom of strength and every ounce of energy in Lewis' establishment will be exerted to move this great stock of Slippers.

—AND NOW FOR PRICES—

Gents' Velvet Embroidered Slippers, patent leather backs, \$1.20  
Gents' Velvet Embroidered Slippers, Kensington stitched, very tasty, 1.50  
Gents' Chenille-worked Velvet Slippers, plush or patent leather backs, 2.00  
Gents' Plush Chenille Embroidered Slippers, elegant and rich designs, 2.50

Gents' Richest Plush Embroidered Slippers, Chenille worked, a magnificent present, \$3.00  
Gents' Goat Slippers, all colors, 1.25  
Gents' Morocco Slippers, all shades, 1.50  
Gents' Imitation Alligator Slippers, 2.00  
Gents' Real Alligator Slippers, very rich, 3.00

**THE TOURIST.**

The newest thing in Slippers, a half shoe, something very choice, \$2.50; lambs' wool insides, 40c. All colors and shades of binding. The greatest line of Ladies' Slippers on the Pacific coast—and talk about bargains, you only want to see the goods and prices to be amazed at their cheapness.

**A SPECIAL 10 PER CENT REDUCTION!**

By cutting out this advertisement and bringing it to us, we will give the bearer a special reduction of 10 per cent from the prices quoted in this paper.

**BOYS AND GIRLS.**  
Cut out these advertisements, save them up, and get a GOLD WATCH on New Year's.

**LEWIS', The Leading Shoe House,**

201 NORTH SPRING STREET.

**Bailey & Barker Bros.,**

—DEALERS IN—  
**FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.**

The Most Attractive Line in the City.

**Holiday Goods Now In.**

326, 328 and 330 S. MAIN ST.,  
Los Angeles, Cal.

**REMOVAL NOTICE.**

Dr. Hong Sol is located at 127 S. Broadway, between First and Second Sts. His Wonderful Cures have attracted hundreds. Consultation Free.



LOS ANGELES, Oct. 12, 1890.  
Having been sick for about two years of diseases of the stomach and having tried everything I could find, and finding that all doctors who treated me gave me no relief, I tried Dr. Hong Sol for two weeks, taking a medicine. In two days I was better and in about every day until cured. I have been well for the past three weeks. Hope that all sick will do the same. I am

Patronize us. (Hosoda B. a. r.)  
For three years I was a sufferer with rheumatism and kidney disease, and was unable to walk; was terribly pained and suffered excruciating pains. Five doctors have treated me before and failed to benefit me; have given me up as incurable. I was recommended to Dr. Hong Sol's treatment. Glad I went to him; he cured me in 10 weeks. I am

One year ago I was taken sick. Dr. Hong Sol cured me of a spleen, liver, stomach and blood disease in four weeks. I have been perfectly healthy and have worked hard ever since. Nov. 21, 1890. L. H. 820 Main St., Dallas, Tex.

For three years I was a sufferer with rheumatism and kidney disease, and was unable to walk; was terribly pained and suffered excruciating pains. Five doctors have treated me before and failed to benefit me; have given me up as incurable. I was recommended to Dr. Hong Sol's treatment. Glad I went to him; he cured me in 10 weeks. I am

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 24, 1890.  
JEANNE LEMARY.  
I have suffered with ring-worm for a year, and Dr. Hong Sol cured me in a week. I have suffered with sore eyes for two months, and Dr. Hong Sol cured me in a week. OFFICE HOURS—Daily, 8:30 to 12 a. m.; 1:30 to 5 p. m.; 6:30 to 8:30 p. m. Sunday, 9 to 11 a. m. to 4 p. m.

**SOUTH FIELD WELLINGTON**  
**Selected Lump Coal,**

—(The Best Domestic Coal in this Market)—  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Oak, Pine and Juniper Wood Sawn and Split to Order.

**HANCOCK BANNING,**  
Importer of South Field Wellington and Foreign Steam Coal.

Yard, 835 North Main St. Office, 130 W. Second St.  
TELEPHONE 1041.

**THE FALLBROOK DISTRICT.**

Comprising Fallbrook, Vallecitos, Ranchita, De Luz, Monserate, Pala and Mount Palomar. Splendid climate, excellent soil, wood schools, clear water, first-class hotels. Fallbrook hotel, Hotel Naples, Fallbrook; Hotel De Luz, De Luz. The Orange, Lemon, Olive Raisin and the Grape grown in perfection. Land from 1 to 1000 acres. 1000—At a public meeting held on Nov. 22, it was decided with only one dissenting vote to form "The Fallbrook Irrigation District" as all sources exist in the neighborhood from any of which an ample supply of water may be obtained. It is reasonably supposed that a perfect study of irrigation will be introduced into this district during the next twelve or eighteen months. For further particulars apply to the Board of Directors, Fallbrook, D. D.

De Luz, W. T. SOULS, Redwood, all in San Diego Co., Cal.







## ON THE SLOPE.

## The Hegira of Ball-tossers to the South.

Bamors of Big Money Being Made in This Section.

Col. Markham's Selection for State Printer a Fortunate One.

A. J. Johnston Will Make a Popular and Efficient Officer—A Fatal Quarrel Between Shoemakers at Frisco.

By Telegraph to The Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24.—[By the Associated Press.] Soon after the baseball season came to a close the California players who returned to the coast from their season with eastern league clubs, arranged with the local players to play a series of Sunday games here during the winter. Some of the members of the league clubs went South to play ball in Los Angeles and San Diego; others remained here to play with the All-California, and for the past three Sunday games at the Palace-street grounds have been well attended.

However, news was received at baseball headquarters here that the League players who went South were coming money, and at San Diego crowds of 8000 were reported. The news created a sensation and the local ball players hurriedly packed their gripsacks today and boarded the train for Los Angeles. The team is composed of Coughlin and Knell, pitchers; Stevens, catcher; Dooley, first base; McDonald, second base; Wilson, third base; Elbright, short stop; Levy, left field; Sweeney, center field; and O'Day, right field.

The team will make an exhibition tour through the southern part of the State and expects to obtain some of the baseball money floating around Los Angeles and San Diego. It will play today and Sunday in San Diego and New Year's day and the Sunday following in Los Angeles. On its return trip it will probably play at Bakersfield and Fresno. The departure of these players will close the games here, and there will be no more baseball until the opening of the regular season in March.

A POPULAR APPOINTEE.

Col. Markham Makes a Good Selection for State Printer.

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 24.—[Special.] A. J. Johnston, the newly appointed State Printer, was born in Nevada county, though he has spent nearly all his life in the city of Sacramento, where he is known to all of the people, where he is very popular, and where the people in general have nothing but praise for the selection made by Governor Markham.

Mr. Johnston is 34 years old, a man of family, and socially and commercially one of the best-known and popular men in this section of the State. He is an excellent job printer himself, having been at the business all his life. He will undoubtedly make a first-class State Printer.

OVER THE MAYOR'S VETO.

A Franchise Which May Mean a New Railroad to the Bay.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24.—[By the Associated Press.] The Board of Supervisors passed last night, over the Mayor's veto, the ordinance granting the right to J. W. Hartzell, Behrend Joost, W. F. Thomas, and their successors or assignees, to construct and maintain for fifty years a double-track street-railroad in this city and county. As the San Mateo County Board has already granted a franchise to the same parties, which order permits the employment of any motive power on the proposed road, it is surmised in some quarters that the building of the road would be compatible with the entrance of another overland railroad into San Francisco.

COMMUNED SENTENCES.

Gov. Waterman Overrules the Decisions of Judge and Jury.

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 24.—[By the Associated Press.] The following commutations were issued today: W. Moran, from 10 years to 8 years; A. Zimmerman, from life to 25 years; J. Herbert, from 50 years to 25 years; J. Whitfield, from 40 years to 20 years; Charles Brown, from 25 years to 15 years; M. McGee, from 60 years to 25 years; J. Buckley, from 18 years to 12 years; F. Gabbmerti, from life to 18 years; C. L. Oakley, from 15 years to 12 years; J. Riley, from 15 years to 12 years; C. Cowles, from 6 years to 5 years; Wung Feck, from life to 20 years; Foy Ah, from life to 25 years.

A Reporter's Mistake.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24.—B. M. LeLong, secretary of the State Board of Horticulture, denies the statement attributed to him that three carloads of Eastern trees at Pasadena are infected with yellows, and says that the reporter of the paper first publishing the statement doubtless inferred that the trees were infected from the fact that an officer had been detailed to make an examination.

Charged With Larceny.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24.—Andrew White, former cashier of the American District Telegraph Company, was arrested today under an indictment found by the late Grand Jury and charged with the larceny of several thousand dollars. He was arrested about a year ago on charges of embezzlement, which failed on account of technicalities.

Arraigned on Two Charges.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24.—James Corcoran, ex-Deputy Sheriff, who, in August last, fired into a crowd of Union Iron Moulders, and was arrested on charges of assault with a deadly weapon and assault to commit murder, was arraigned today and pleaded not guilty.

A Suit of Long Standing.

MERCED (Cal.), Dec. 24.—The case of Smith vs. Smith, a case of long standing, involving some \$100,000, was decided by Judge Marks in favor of C. C. Smith today.

Named After Col. Crocker.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24.—The four-master barkentine, Charles F. Crocker,

the largest vessel of its kind ever built on the Pacific Coast, was launched successfully today. The vessel is owned by Capt. Simpson, of the firm of Simpson & Fisher, and is intended for the lumber trade between Puget Sound and Australia. The vessel is 220 feet long, forty feet beam.

A BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

Chas. Lemprie Gets Drunk and Kills a Fellow-traderman. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24.—[By the Associated Press.] Chas. W. Lemprie, a German boot-maker, today celebrated his 60th birthday by getting drunk. While in that condition he met and quarreled with J. Mitchell, an Irish boot-crimper, over three pairs of boots he accused him of spoiling. There were no witnesses to the scene that followed. Lemprie says that Mitchell struck him and attempted to choke him, whereupon he shot Mitchell in the head, blowing out his brains. Lemprie was arrested. He has a wife and two grown children.

Mrs. Ivett Qualifies.

MERCED (Cal.), Dec. 24.—Mrs. Sophie A. Ivett, administratrix of the estate of her late husband, John Ivett, who was so foully murdered in this county last month, filed bonds today as guardian of the estate to the amount of \$372,000.

At a Ripe Old Age.

SANTA FE (N. M.), Dec. 24.—Pedro Antonio Lopez died near here yesterday at the age of 115 years, surrounded by several generations of descendants.

PROTECT YOUR EYES.

A Few Good Suggestions for The Proper Use.

Dr. George S. Norton gives the readers of the Young People some good advice about the use of the eyes. Here are his rules:

First. Never read by dim light. It is a common habit for children and even grown people to read between daylight and dark, or in the darkened corner of a room. The strain thus produced is often sufficient to impair a healthy eye, and surely will weaken one that is diseased.

Second. Never read or write with the light shining directly in the eyes. The light should either be covered by a shade or be placed above and behind the reader, shining over the left shoulder, if the person is right-handed. In this way the page will be illuminated, and the bright rays of the light will not enter the eye and so irritate it.

Third. Do not read lying down. It is an unnatural position, for it requires an extra strain on the muscles of the eyes, and favors congestion of these organs.

Fourth. Do not read or write with the head bent far forward. It is a common practice for young people to lay the book on a table, bend over it, and, with face close to the page, continue reading or writing for a long time. This position causes an increased flow of blood to the eyes and head, producing symptoms of weakness and increasing any existing near-sightedness.

Fifth. Avoid reading on the cars, or when riding in a carriage. The strain made necessary in the endeavor to overcome the unsteadiness of the page, and to see distinctly, is often sufficient to cause great injury to an eye.

Sixth. Avoid reading the book too near the eyes. Hold it as far as the print is distinct and clear—about fourteen to sixteen inches; but do not carry it so far away that it is an effort to see clearly. When the book is brought too close to the face an undue strain is required both upon those muscles which adjust the vision at different distances, and also upon those which turn the eyes inward. As a result, marked symptoms of weakness in reading will in time be noticed.

Seventh. Never read or continue the use of the eyes after they begin to tire, or the head commences to ache. These are certain indications that you are doing too much, and that rest is necessary.

The Bioticus Bacilli.

[New York Sun.]

The occult but riotous bacilli which have played havoc with man since they first met, have reached a crisis in their existence never known before. As Matthew Arnold would say, man is "onto them." They are being hunted and brought to light, and the medical searchers all join in the hunt for something to poison Koch's poison, for the bacillus of what is known as consumption is now said to be the first of an unprecedented group of new poisons that shall destroy some of the most important human diseases, such as diphtheria, lockjaw, and scarlet fever. The lion-headed Bioticus, the first man-cutter of Europe today, is reported to be on the verge of beginning the scientific elimination of cancer. Sir Morrell McKenzie was quoted yesterday as speaking hopefully of coming developments in medicine that will revolutionize its powers. Man awaits in the next few years an amount of physical regeneration and purification such as has not been equaled in all his previous existence.

She Will Write for the Papers.

[New York World.]

It would seem to be pretty well understood that Mrs. J. G. Blaine, Jr., will wait in her preparations for the stage to a certain extent and devote a good deal of time during the next few months to writing for the newspapers. Several articles from her pen have already appeared in the Christmas numbers of weekly journals. She has been interviewed by the literary moguls of soap firms, complexion manufacturers, and piano makers. Mrs. Blaine has, however, steadily refused to have her name used in the way of advertising or recommending any salable commodity. But she has gone in for newspaper writing, plain and simple. Her articles are what are known as "specials"—that is, they do not deal with news.

A Fatal Defect.

[Pittsburgh Bulletin.]

Algeron (pleadingly)—And you will not link your fate with mine? Am I not worthy of your love? Elfrida (hesitatingly)—You are worthy of any woman's love—except in one thing, Alger, and I cannot forgive that fault. You are the stupidest Tiddlywink player in all our set.

No Studies in Still Life.

[Yonkers Statesman.]

A New York paper says that "Mrs. Shaw, the whistler, is still in Europe." We know some whistlers that we wish were still in America.

Preserving the Unities.

[Yonkers Statesman.]

Ida—Where was it Charlie proposed to you last summer? Eva—At a hop. "And you accepted him?" "Yes; at a jump."

Cut of His Province.

[Indianapolis Journal.]

Watts—How is old man Gillilan? Is he out of danger yet? Dr. Bowless—I don't know. He died this morning.

## POLICE BUSINESS.

## Weekly Meeting of the Commission Yesterday.

THE CHINESE POOL GAMES

No Action Will Be Taken Until Cases Now Pending Are Disposed of—Charges Against Officer Dunn.

The Police Commissioners met in the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon, with Mayor Hazard presiding, and Commissioners Bryson, Dexter and Lewis present. Chief Glass was also in attendance.

In the matter of the suppression of the Chinese pool games, Chief Glass presented the following report:

To the honorable the Board of Police Commissioners, City of Los Angeles—GENTLEMEN: According to your instructions I had a conference with the District Attorney, Hon. F. P. Kelly, in regard to the Chinese pool-rooms, and I find that two cases charging Chinamen with conducting percentages "Rudolph" or Chinese pool, were appealed from our Police Court to the Superior Court, and a writ for hearing on January 19, 1891. The result of these cases in the Superior Court will settle the question of percentage. The District Attorney is of the opinion that the Police courts, under the Whitney act, have exclusive jurisdiction in these cases; and there are now several such cases in our Police courts awaiting the result of the appeal.

I would suggest that these cases be disposed of, and if the defendants be found guilty they can appeal to the higher court. I do not believe it is the duty of this department, or our Police courts, to look after the constitutionality of any ordinance, or Statute of the State, and will endeavor to have the old cases pending in Justice Lockwood's court brought to trial as rapidly as possible.

Respectfully submitted,

J. M. GLASS, Chief of Police.

The report was read, no action being taken at this time.

In the matter of delinquent saloon licenses referred to the chief for investigation, a report was presented to the effect that all the licenses had been paid or the places closed.

It was stated that the license of the Carleton saloon, on Spring street, had been delinquent through no fault of the proprietor, George W. Miller, and as it had since been paid, the action of the board, so far as related to its revocation, was reconsidered.

The application of R. F. Doll for a transfer of the license for No. 108 North Main street, now in the name of Rowan & O'Brien, to him, was granted.

The petition of H. S. Haville for a permit to procure a license for a new saloon at No. 246 South Main street, and that of J. J. Maloney for a like privilege at No. 1518 San Fernando street, were referred to the chief under the rules.

The following communications were then laid before the board:

To the honorable Board of Police Commissioners of Los Angeles City—GENTLEMEN: I beg to bring to your notice the violent, vulgar and abusive conduct of Officer Dunn toward myself and Mr. Gorman on December 16, 1890, between the hours of 13 m. and 1 p. m. of that day, at the southwest corner of Main and First streets. The facts are as follows: As I sat in my place, and while Mr. Gorman and myself were standing waiting a car for the Main Street and A. P. R. Co., we were in a loud and boisterous tone of voice commanded by said officer to get out of that, and to stand back, who, when we did so, told and ordered us in the same insulting and vulgar language toward me and Mr. Gorman, and that we should move from the place, where in the first instance, the officer indicated we should stand, and then he threatened and made a motion to strike me, and I saw a large number of citizens present, who saw and heard all that happened. The violence and boisterous conduct of this officer, who wears the uniform of a guardian of the peace, indicated that he would be better placed if he were at present in the lands of the heathen, which would be a punishment to him in his vocation as a scoundrel.

Respectfully,

JOHN ROBERTS.

To the honorable Board of Police Commissioners of Los Angeles City—GENTLEMEN: I have to call to your notice the offensive and vulgar conduct of Officer Dunn, on the evening of the 30th inst., between the hours of 6 and 7 p. m., when coming out of a restaurant on Main street, he grabbed me by the coat, shoved me and flung his club in my face, and used violent and vulgar language toward me and two gentlemen who were accompanying me.

Respectfully,

THOMAS GORMAN.

Chief Glass stated that this was the first time he had ever heard any complaint against Officer Dunn, whose conduct since he had been on duty has been of the most commendable, and that he had been a good officer.

The case was referred to a committee consisting of Commissioners Collins and Lewis and the chief, for investigation.

Chief Glass stated that three members of the force had lost a few days' time during the month, on account of sickness, and he asked that they be allowed full time, which, in a measure, compensated for the extra duty performed during the election. The request was granted.

The board then informally discussed the saloon question for a short time, when an adjournment was had until Friday morning, when a special session will be held to approve the pay-roll.

The Fire Commissioners.

The Fire Commissioners met yesterday morning with Mayor Hazard presiding, and Commissioners Keefe, Kubris and Moore present.

The pay-roll of the department for December, amounting to \$3232, was read and approved.

The petition of the Los Angeles Creamery Company for permission to erect a boiler and engine in the rear of No. 602 South Spring street, was read and referred to the chief with power to act.

The petition of the Los Angeles Ice Company to erect an engine and boiler at the corner of Turner and Center streets, three boilers of fifty-horse power each, was read and referred to the chief with power to act.

In the matter of the suspension of L. Roeder, the committee appointed to investigate the same, reported that Roeder had been guilty of conduct unbecoming and contrary to good discipline, and that he be suspended until January 1, 1891.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted and the commission adjourned.

MARKED.

CAMERON-LA 18—December 21 by Judge H. West H. O. only one of the late Iron John (Cameron of The Needles, to Miss Catherine Lamb of Los Angeles.

## HOTEL DEL

## CORONADO

## EXCURSIONS

## ARE

## VERY CHEAP.

## INCLUDING

## 23 DAYS

## Room and Board.

## IT IS NOW TIME

## TO LAY

## IN YOUR SUPPLY OF

## GOOD THINGS

## FOR THE

## COMING HOLIDAYS AND

## THE REST OF THE

## WINTER TO

## FOLLOW.

## IN FIGURING ON YOUR

## INCOME.

## JUST COUNT ON SO MUCH

## FOR A GOOD NIGHT

## TODDY.

## AND A BOTTLE OR TWO OF

## GOOD PURE AND

## UNADULTERATED WINE

## FOR YOURSELF

## AND

## FRIENDS WHEN THEY COME

## TO HELP YOU DO

## JUSTICE TO THAT TURKEY.

## J. P. TAGGART &amp; CO.

## AT 311 AND 313 NEW HIGH ST.

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## CAN SUPPLY YOU WITH THE

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## Importers and Manufacturers' Agent.

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## Bailon's Sun Chop Teas:

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## COFFEE IS A SPECIALTY.

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## Auctioneers.

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## AGENTS.

## (Cut this out for future reference.)

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## ENGRAVINGS.

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## —AND—

## Artists' Materials.

## Reliable Goods and Satisfactory

## Prices.

## Sanborn, Vail &amp; Co.,

## 133 South Spring Street.

## Proposals to Furnish and Equip.

## SEALED BIDS FOR THE EQUIP-

## ment of the Reform school for Juvenile

## offenders will be received by the Board of

## Trustees, at per specification, which will be

## on file at the superintendent's office on and

## after the 15th of December, 1890.

## All bids must be in writing and sealed and

## in the hands of said superintendent by Janu-

## ary 1st 1891 and accompanied by a check duly

## certified for 5 per cent of amount of bid.

## The board reserves the right to reject any

## and all bids.

## By order of the Board of Trustees,

## HENRY LINDLEY,

## President.

## THE EMPIRE COLONY,

## RIALTO, CAL.

ORANGE LAND  
LEMON LAND,  
PRUNE LAND,  
OLIVE LAND,  
WALNUT LAND,  
PEACH LAND,  
APRICOT LAND,  
GRAPE LAND,  
FRUIT LAND,  
VEGETABLE LAND,  
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\$60 PER ACRE TO  
\$200 PER ACRE.

Terms of payment easy enough to suit all.  
Cash payment \$10 per acre, balance in three  
equal payments due in two, three and four  
years, with interest at 8 per cent.

LOCATION—North of Riverside, and west of  
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Soil—Rich, sandy loam.

WATER—Abundant: one miner's inch to  
every 7 acres, and piped to every 20-acre  
tract. Much inferior lands in same vicinity  
selling at \$300 to \$500 per acre.

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To show these elegant lands, L. M. Brown,  
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cursion to Rialto every Friday, via the Santa  
Fe railroad. Fare for the round trip \$2.50,  
which is returned to every purchaser of land.

Trains leave Rialto at 8:30 a. m., ar-  
riving at Rialto at 10:30 a. m., where carriages  
are waiting at the home office of the com-  
pany to carry the party over the lands. Re-  
turning, train leaves Rialto at 4:30 p. m., and  
arrives in Los Angeles at 6:30, though  
tickets are good for ten days, and those re-  
maining over at Rialto will find there an elegantly-furnished and well-conducted hotel,  
the "Semi-Tropic," and a few days spent  
there is sure to convince the worst skeptic  
that this is the place he long has sought and  
mourned because he found it not.

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## BANY YEARS A MANIAC.

A MAN WHO HAS BEEN INSANE TELLS HOW THE FEELING SEEMS

He Explains His Peculiar Hallucinations: Begins Missing Over Immortality—His Pad Was to Get Rich by Raising Radishes—All Men Seem to Be His Enemies.

I was once insane, and I often muse over my experience. There are of course many kinds of insanity. Some mental disorders take place so gradually that even the closest companions of the victim are at a loss to remember when the trouble began. It must have been this way in my case. One evening, after an oppressively warm day, a day when I experienced more fatigue from the heat than ever before or since, I sat on my porch fanning myself. "This arm that is now in motion," I mused, "must one of these days be dust. I wonder how long will the time be."

Then I mused upon the evidence I had of immortality. I could do things that other people could not accomplish. I had gone through battle after battle, and though bullets sang and struck around me as thick as hail, yet I remained unharmed. I had passed through epidemics of yellow fever. My idea gained strength as I mused, and I was convinced that I should live forever. No, this cannot be, for death follows all men alike.

Yes, I am to die like other men, and I believe that it is my duty to make the most of life; to make money and enjoy myself, and to educate my children. I wanted to be rich, and I began to study over an imaginary list of enterprises.

True, I must cultivate my mind. At last I hit upon radishes. People must have radishes. They should be in every shop. They could be dried and sold in winter. I would plant fifty acres with radish seed, and people all over the country would refer to me as the "radish king." I would form a radish syndicate, and buy up all the radishes and travel and be admired. I hastened to the house to tell my wife that she was soon to be a radish queen. At the breakfast table I said, "Julia, how would you like to be a radish queen?" "A what?" she exclaimed.

I explained my plan of acquiring great wealth, and during the recital she behaved so curiously that I was alarmed. I feared that she was losing her mind. Finally she seemed to understand. She agreed with me, but told me not to say anything more about it. After breakfast I saw her talking earnestly with her father, and I knew that she was explaining to the old gentleman how she intended to pay his debts when I became known as the radish king. The old man approached me with much concern, and told me that I needed rest, and that I must not think of business.

He was old and sadly worried, and I promised him that I would not think of business. Pretty soon I went out to inspect my radish kingdom. Looking round I saw the old man following me. From the field I went to the village. I approached a friend and I told him how I intended to become rich. He seemed grieved, and I saw at once that he was contemplating the same enterprise. It seemed mean that he should take advantage of me and I told him so. He tried to explain, but he made me so angry that I would have struck him if my father-in-law had not come up and separated us.

CURED AT LAST.

I tried to calm myself, but could not. Those who had been my friends proved to be my enemies, and I was determined to be avenged; but before I could execute my will I was seized by several men. My father-in-law did not attempt to rescue me, and I hated him. I was taken to prison. My wife came to see me, but she did not try to have me released. I demanded a trial, but no lawyer would defend me.

Then I realized that the entire community was against me. I became so wroth that my anger seemed to hang over me like a dark cloud. It pressed me to the floor, and held me there. Men came after a long time and took me away. I thought, to another prison. One day a cat came into my cell, and I tried to bite her. She made the hair fly, but I killed her.

I don't know how long I remained here, but one morning the sun rose and I shone in at me through the window. It seemed to be the first time that I had seen the great luminary for months. A mist cleared from before my eyes. My brain began to work, and suddenly I realized that I had been insane. I called the keeper, and when he saw me he exclaimed, "Thank heaven! and grasped my hand."

I was not long in putting on another suit of clothes and turning my face toward home. A physician said that I was cured, and everybody seemed bright and happy at my recovery. I went home. My wife fainted when she saw me and learned that I had recovered my mind. I asked for my little children, and two big boys and a young lady came forward and greeted me. I had been in the asylum twelve years.—Pearson's Weekly.

African Wit.  
Stanley told a friend a story which illustrates the African's quickness of retort. "I was talking with one of the Ungas," said Stanley, "while a monkey the native had stam was jumping from limb to limb of a tree near by. In a spirit of fun I said: 'You are not very much unlike monkeys. You Ungas speak to each other after a fashion, and the monkeys make signs to each other. They understand each other, and that's all you can do when you talk. Neither you nor the monkeys know anything that is going on outside of these great forests.'"

"The Ungas man thought for a moment, and then ran up to the monkey, that had perched on a low limb near us. Bending over the monkey, the man blew on the monkey's back, separating the fur as a further dose in exhibiting askin to a purchaser. Then he turned to me and pointed with a triumphant gesture to the monkey, saying, 'Monkey skin white. Ungas man's black.'—New York Sun.

Chinese Money.

One of the most troublesome questions to contend with in traveling in China is that of money. As is well known the Chinese have no other currency than the copper cash, about fifteen hundred of which are worth at Peking a Chinese ounce of pure silver, called by foreigners a "tael of sycee." Silver is naturally used in commercial transactions, but as bullion only, and by weight, so every one has to have a set of small scales. The inconvenience that this weighing entails would be comparatively small were all the scales throughout the empire uniform; but such is not the case. They differ considerably from one town

to another, and even in the same locality. Thus at Peking there is a government standard, a maritime customs standard and a commercial standard. The same diversity is found over all the empire, and the consequent complications and even serious loss in exchange are a continual vexation. Nor is it possible to escape this loss by carrying copper cash with one, for putting aside their excessive weight, there is not even a standard cash in China. Those used at Tien-tsin are not used at Peking; those at Peking are not current, except at a discount, at Tai-yuan. Here I bought a very debased kind of cash, giving one "large cash" for four of them. A hundred miles farther south these small cash were at par, and even, in a few cases, at a slight premium over the intrinsically more valuable large one. The Mongols, Tibetans and Turkestanese have never consented to use the Chinese copper cash, although it is the standard money of the realm. The first named people use silver ingots or brick tea; the others have a silver currency of their own.—Cor. Century.

Killed at Last.  
S. C. Bowen, of Nashville, Tenn., says: The true story of the death of Gen. Ewell is known only to a few. As a young man he was quite a dandy, and continued to pay a great deal of attention to his dress until August, 1862, when he lost a leg at the battle of Groveton. He recovered in a few months and led his troops until the close of the war, but with the loss of his leg he also seemed to lose all interest in his personal appearance, and after he went back to his farm in Tennessee was in the habit of wearing the most dreadful old garments imaginable, saying that it made no difference how a one-legged man looked. A year or two after the close of the war there was a sale of quartermaster's stores, and Gen. Ewell bought a quantity of military trousseau for which there was no longer any use.

He issued them to his workmen, and at last took up the habit of wearing a pair about his farm. They were shabby goods, very thin and flimsy, and on a damp day in the winter Ewell took a cold, which developed into pneumonia, and from which he never recovered. A day or two before his death, when he knew there was no hope, he said to a friend: "The enemy has killed me at last. I was in many battles, was severely hit more than once, and on more than one occasion thought I was as good as dead. When the war closed it seemed to me that I had nothing more to fear, but I was mistaken, for here I am at last dying of a pair of Yankee breeches."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Her Imagination Was Fatal.  
During the summer of 1888 an inquest was held on a young English woman who, it was supposed, had poisoned herself. The examination showed no poison, but the stomach contained a powder, the general character of which corresponded with a certain insect powder. The manufacturers claim that this is non-poisonous, and the chemist, who analyzed the contents of the girl's stomach, concurred in the same opinion. It was tried on cats, rabbits and sheep, neither of which were affected by it. In the absence of evidence of other causes to account for death the only assumption was that the young woman had taken the insect powder believing it to be poisonous, and that her imagination had been wrought up to the point where death was the natural result.—St. Louis Republic.

Misunderstood.  
An elderly lady and her daughter stood on the elevated station at Twenty-third street awaiting an oncoming train, upward bound. "Don't try to take this one," the daughter urged, "it's jammed full." The old lady cast a reproachful look upon her younger companion and mournfully remarked: "There isn't a doubt about it's being full, but all the same I don't see any necessity of swearing about it."—New York Times.

HOIN.  
HALE—Los Angeles, Cal. December 22, 1890. To the wife of J. M. Hale, a daughter.  
Notice of Removal.  
Having removed my home as shop from 219 Reuena st. to 10 N. Los Angeles st. I take pleasure in announcing to my friends and customers that I am now better prepared to supply their wants. Repairing neatly and promptly done and satisfaction guaranteed. I thank you for your patronage in the past, and soliciting a continuance of the same.  
GEO. W. HAZARD

California Fruit Syrup  
Is a compound of pure herbs with prunes, figs and other fruits, forming a pleasant laxative tonic.  
Removes and cures indigestion, Habitual Constipation, Piles, Biliousness and Headache, and purifies the blood. Is pleasant to take, and is the best family remedy ever produced. Sold in bottles, 50c and \$1. For sale by all druggists. Take no substitute.  
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CALIFORNIA FRUIT SYRUP CO.,  
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Sole Agents for Los Angeles.

F. W. BRAUN & CO.,  
Wholesale Druggists,  
Los Angeles.

CAUTION.  
HORSES AND MILCH COWS.  
Roads & feed will sell, Saturday, December 27th, 10 a.m., corner Ninth and Main, at head.  
WORK HORSES, MARES AND COLTS.  
Mostly Germans, fine stock and well broke; also a head.  
FRESH MILCH COWS AND CALVES.  
Holsteins and Durhams.  
From the famous Hodo del Los Agues Ranch, which is now being subdivided into 16-acre tracts and the stock must be cleared. For particulars as to the ranch call on  
H. M. SALE & SON, Druggists,  
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ECHOES FROM ELF-LAND.  
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—AND OTHER—  
MODERN MOTHER-GOOSE MELODIES  
BY ELIZA A. OTIS.  
(OF THE "LOS ANGELES TIMES" STAFF.)  
With Sixty-five Designs and Illustrations by W. Andrew.  
A CHRISTMAS JUVENILE, 1890.

"ECHOES FROM ELF-LAND"  
Embraces the following Juvenile Poems by the author of "OUR BOYS AND GIRLS" Department, the LOS ANGELES SUNDAY TIMES, which has long proved as popular with the readers of this journal:  
1. LITTLE BOY BLUE.  
2. CINDERELLA.  
3. LITTLE JACK HORNER.  
4. BABY BUNTING.  
5. JACK AND THE BEANSTALK.  
6. HO K-A-BY-BABY.  
7. MRS. CROW AS A PRIMA DONNA.  
8. THE MAN IN THE BRAMBLE-BUSH.  
9. THE CHRISTMAS JOURNEY OF SANTA CLAUS.

All these poems are printed in the "ECHOES FROM ELF-LAND" in the Los Angeles Times, which has long proved as popular with the readers of this journal.

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Has just received an Immense Line of the Latest Novelties for the Holiday Trade. Fine Tailoring at Moderate Prices.  
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CHILDREN CRY FOR PITCHER'S CASTORIA.

## Lines of Travel.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

IMPORTANT CHANGE OF TIME.

Friday, Dec. 12, 1890.

Trains leave and are due to arrive at Los Angeles (Grand Central Station) as follows:

street daily as follows:		
LEAVE FOR.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE.
8:30 p.m.	Banning	9:20 a.m.
8:45 p.m.	Banning	9:30 a.m.
9:00 a.m.	Colton	9:30 a.m.
9:30 a.m.	Colton	10:00 a.m.
10:00 a.m.	Reaching East	10:30 a.m.
10:15 p.m.	Reaching East	10:30 a.m.
10:30 a.m.	Reaching East	10:30 a.m.
10:45 p.m.	Reaching East	10:30 a.m.
10:50 p.m.	Reaching East	10:30 a.m.
11:00 a.m.	Reaching East	10:30 a.m.
11:15 p.m.	Reaching East	10:30 a.m.
11:30 a.m.	Reaching East	10:30 a.m.
11:45 p.m.	Reaching East	10:30 a.m.
12:00 p.m.	Reaching East	10:30 a.m.
12:15 p.m.	Reaching East	10:30 a.m.
12:30 p.m.	Reaching East	10:30 a.m.
12:45 p.m.	Reaching East	10:30 a.m.
1:00 p.m.	Reaching East	10:30 a.m.
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BY CARRIER: { PER MONTH, \$7  
PER YEAR, \$84

1. C. Club. Those present were Messrs. W. W. Leithead, C. Rorabeck, 1. Hunt, Newton Leithead, Th. Simpson, Howard Conger, Stand. Bent, Chase Hill, Robert Allen, Frank Homer Young, Frank Palmer, Kiram Staats, the Misses G.

**WANTED—ROOM, WITH BOARD**  
for the winter; terms moderate; near  
Raymond preferred. Address, stating price, M.  
F. E. AYER, 201 Columbia st.

FOR BEAUTY, for comfort, for improvement of the complexion use only **Facial Powder**; there is nothing equal to it.

**The Baths at Arrowhead Hot Springs**  
Cures sexual and skin diseases.

WHEAT—wheat, quoted at  
11.00@14.25; barley, 11.00@  
80.00@11.00; alfalfa, 12.00@  
BUTTER—Fair to choice  
EGGS—California ranch  
HONEY—White comb,  
amber, at 8@10¢  
Vegetables  
Asparagus from Sacra-  
mentine in the market today.

**EAGLE ST.**  
30 SOUTH BRO  
Good Teams at Reasonable  
No. 248. W. F. WHITE

Warrant and John D. ...  
... Secretary.

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**ABLES.**  
**DWAY.**  
... Telephone  
Proprietors.

S. W. Cor. Spring and Second Sts., B.  
 Bouebrake Block  
 OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS: GEORGE  
 BONEBRAKE, President; JOHN BAYTS  
 W. H. PERRY, Vice-presidents. SAMUEL  
 HUNT, Cashier; A. E. FLETCHER, As-  
 Cashier; J. F. TOWELL, General Man-

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 Cashier; J. F. TOWELL, General Man-

W. G. COCHRAN, R. J. WHELAN, C. W. GREEN, W. H. ONEBRIKE, C. M. GREEN, W. CROCKRAN, S. A. FRANKLIN, O. T. JOHNSON. We act as trustees for the corporate estates, loan money on first-class real and collateral, keep choice securities, pay interest on savings deposits. First cent paid on time deposits. Safe deposits for rent. Best fire insurance companies represented. Applications for loans and estate will be received from borrowers or by mail.



